THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1831. NO. 16.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK.
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,		4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,		3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,		2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,		2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,		1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,		1 62	to	1 75
do	Crown,		75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,		1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,			lb. 20	to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

Received by late arrrvals, and for sale by

DOBBIN & IRWIN:

20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

LOTS near the City For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of Lots, valued at from $80 to $200, situated on the public road leading from the end of Fourth street to the two mile run. The lots are pleasantly situated opposite the residence of William Price. A plan may be seen by calling at my office, No. 60 Fourth street. C. DARRAGH.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.—1mo

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

JOHN I. KAY & CO,
Booksellers & Stationers,
51 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

COUNTRY merchants and others supplied with articles in their line on the most reasonable terms. Oct 4—3t

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - -	*per annum,*	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -		40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - -		24
Oil Painting, - - - -		40
French, - - - -		20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1831. The President and Directors of this institution have this day declared a Dividend of *Four* per cent. for the last six months. The same will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Nov 4—3t Cashier

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business,* in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant,* Pittsburgh, or to *C. Macallister Jr. & Co.* Cincinnati. 4—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by
Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

LEAF TOBACCO.

22 HHDS. KENTUCKY TOBACCO, of the best quality, for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov 4 Corner of Wood and Front st's

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—A Treatise on Baths and Mineral Waters. In two parts. By John Bell, M. D.—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., 51 Market street.
November 8.—2t.

THE NEXT SCHEME!

ON SATURDAY, the 14th instant, will be drawn Class No. 23 Union Canal Lottery.
Capitals—$20,000, $10,000—Tickets $5.
Packages of Wholes, Halves and Quarters are prepared, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. A very liberal discount made in such cases. Persons at a distance sending an order with five dollars and upwards enclosed, need not pay postage. S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings, St Clair street, Pittsburgh
☞Wanted, Guineas and Sovereigns.——Nov 8

WAS FOUND, on the twelfth of October last, on the Brownsville road, between he German meeting house and Doctor Currie's tavern, a fair leather POCKET BOOK, containing bank paper and some other papers. The owner can have the same by applying to the subscriber, living two miles south of Williamsport, Pa., and paying the cost of advertising.
Nov 2—3* ABM. VANVOORHIS.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF
PHANTASMAGORA,
AT THE
PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM!
S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening,* at 8 o'clock. Nov 8—tf

CALDWELL & ERNEST,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THOS. L. CALDWELL,
Sept 13—2mo FREDERIC B. ERNEST.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 23, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,560
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
34230 tickets,			$136,000

Tickets $5 00. Halves $2 50. Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Nov. 8

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 23, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$30,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	15,375
34220 Tickets			$136,880

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Nov. 8, 1831.

NEW WORK BY THOMAS MOORE.—The life and death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. By Thomas Moore. In two vols, 12mo. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 74 Wood st.reet,
November 8—2t.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at public sale, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that Tract of Land formerly owned by Samuel M'Cord, situate on the Franklin road, about three miles from Pittsburgh, containing eighty-seven acres, about sixty of which are cleared; on which are erected a square log house and barn, a good well, and a good orchard. Terms made known at sale.

JOHN SAMPLE,
WM. DIEHL,
Oct 25—w6t Ex'rs of Sam'l M'Cord.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
sc. salts	3½ a 4	Lead, in pigs	5½§
black salts	3†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Batter, keg,	7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ †
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	37a40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½§
Coals, bush.	5½†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	9		6d 7§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8§
Cheese	6†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g. in bgs.	14a14½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½a2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	23†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	34§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a6½†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4½ a 4¾§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	6¾a7¾*
mack'l.	6½a10†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	60†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	33†	Salt,	$2 37§
corn	28§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	6†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$130§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¼a1½†	Wool,	40 a 65*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$6a6½§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$115§	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50cts†
blooms, Jun.	$95§	new	30a31†
rolled	110§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$33 a 35§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

NEW WHOLESALE

GROCERY, TEA, WINE, AND LIQUOR

STORE,

No 148 Wood street, (back of the round church,)

PITTSBURGH.

G. C. ANDERSON & CO. respectfully inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in that large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Cully, where they have laid in an extensive and well selected stock in the above line, and trust, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.

TEAS.

Y. Hyson, in chests, ½ chests, and ten catty boxes.
Hyson, do do
Imperial, do do
Gunpowder and Pouchong.

COFFEE.

Java, Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo.

WINE.

Champagne, Claret,
Madeira and Port, Sherry,
Lisbon, Dry Malaga,
Malaga Sherry, Sweet do.

BITTERS, and assorted CORDIALS.

SPIRITS.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum.

SUGAR.

Brown, Loaf, and Lump, in the greatest variety.

FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins Currants
Bunch do Figs, Prunes
Bloom do Lemons

SUNDRIES.

Chocolate Mustard
Spices of all kinds Rock Candy

And every article in the Grocery and Spirit line.

As the whole of the above articles were carefully selected, and purchased *for cash* by their Mr. Thomson, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as they have appointed agents in both places for their future purchases, they are and always will be enable to sell at the very lowest market prices, for cash or acceptances.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in barter. Country Merchants and others visiting Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing Groceries, will find it to their advantage to call and examine their present stock.

On Consignment, and For Sale,

SEVEN TONS BAR AND PIG LEAD.

Having been appointed agents for a Confectionary House in Philadelphia, they will keep a large assortment and as they have made arrangements to be supplied weekly with this article, those favoring them with their orders may depend on having them executed equal if not superior to any manufactured here, at the same time saving at least 30 per cent. ☞ Observe No. 148 Wood street.

September 6—w3mo.

THE following named Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign Merchandise, have, agreeably to law, taken out their licenses, to wit—

Samuel Walker	John Oliver
James Mills	Alexander Hooper
Hugh & J. M'Donough	James M'Donald
Hugh Davis	David Frew
Hiram Wright	E. M'Kibben
William Blackstock	Fred'k Lorenz
Joseph Weeks	Jacob Frank
James Parker	James Conner
Robert Morris	Patrick Woods
William Davidson	Thomas Impson
William Adams	Joseph S. Caskey
James Miller	George M'Kean
James Wilson	Daniel Bargesser
Rufus Cole	A. F. Gore
James Reed	John Whitehouse
Neel & Mullan	Allen Brown
William Duncan	William Johnston
Hugh Blair	Henry Long
Samuel M'Crea	John Sarber
Charles Carothers	Henry Little
James Arbuckle	D. & G. G. Negley
Henry Chalfant	Hugh Rowland
Alexander Stewart	John Mahood
David Stewart	Andrew Soles
Alexander Speer	Benjamin Carpenter
Thomas C. Lewis	Samuel Irwin
Benjamin Jackson	John Kerns
Peter Shouse	Charles Anderson
David Shields	Jeremiah Frew
James Harriot	James Blakely
William Elliott	Yates & Boyd
Hanson Shadwick	Joseph Bowman
Joseph M'Murray	Lewis Brawner
John Murdock	Robert Glass
David Duff	S. R. Bayard
James M'Turk	Robert Byers
John Moore	William Hail
John Taylor	M'Donald & Mower

The following named Dealers in Foreign Merchandise did not take out licenses?

James Jones	John Scott
J. W. Thompson	Casper Reel
Robert Wallace	J. M'Intosh
Charles Anderson	William Quigley
John Miller	Joel Smith.

WILLIAM WOODS,
Treasurer of Allegheny county.

November 4, 1831.—w3t

POETRY.

From the London British Magazine.

STANZAS.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

How great are his signs, and how mighty are his wonders! His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation.—DANIEL.

I marked the Spring, as she passed along,
With her eye of light and her lip of song;
While she stole in peace o'er the green earth's breast,
While the streams sprang out from their icy rest:
The buds beat low to the breeze's sigh;
And their breath went forth to the scented sky;
When the fields looked fresh in their sweet repose
And the young dews slept on the new-born rose.

I looked upon Summer:—the golden sun
Poured joy overall that he looked upon;
His glance was cast like a gift abroad,
Like the boundless smile of a perfect God!
The stream shone glad in his magic ray—
The fleecy clouds o'er the green hills lay:
Over rich, dark woodlands their shadows went,
As they floated in light through the firmament.

The scene was changed. It was Autumn's hour:
A frost had discolored the summer bower:
The blast wailed sad 'midst the cankered leaves,
The reaper stood musing by gathered sheaves;
The mellow pomp of the rainbow woods
Was stirred by the sound of the rising floods;
And I knew by the cloud—by the wild wind's strain,
That winter drew near with storms, again!

I stood by the Ocean; its waters rolled
In their changeful beauty of sapphire and gold;
And day looked down with its radiant smiles,
Where the blue waters danced round a thousand isles;
The ships went forth on the trackless seas,
Their white wings played in the joyous breeze:
Their prows rushed on 'midst the parted foam;
While the wanderer was wrapt in a dream of home!

The mountain arose with its lofty brow,
While its shadow lay sleeping in vale below;
The mist, like a garland of glory, lay
Where its proud heights soared in the air away;
The eagle was there on his tireless wing,
And his shriek went up like an offering;
And he seemed in his sunward flight to raise
A chant of thanksgiving—a hymn of praise!

I looked on the arch of the midnight skies.
With its blue and unsearchable mysteries:
The moon, 'midst an eloquent multitude
Of unnumbered stars, her carreer pursued:
A charm of sleep on the city fell,
All sounds lay hushed in that brooding spell—
By babbling brooks were the buds at rest,
And the wild-bird dreamed sweet on his downy nest.

I stood where the deep'ning tempest passed;
The strong trees groaned in the sounding blast;
The murmuring deep with its wrecks rolled on,
The clouds overshadowed the mighty sun;
The low reeds bent by the streamlet's side,
And hills to the thunder peal replied—
The lightning burst forth on its fearful way,
While the heavens were lit in its red array!

And hath MAN the power, with his pride and skill,
To rouse all Nature with storms at will?
Hath he power to color the summer cloud—
To allay the tempest when the hills are bowed?
Can he waken the spring with her festal wreath?
Can the sun grow dim by his lightest breath?
Will he come again, when death's vale is trod?
Who then shall dare murmur *"there is no God."*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York American.

In the very interesting account of Julia Brace,* the deaf, dumb, and blind girl, of the Hartford Asylum, published in your paper of Friday evening, allusion was made to JAMES MITCHELL, as the only instance of a like misfortune upon record. Supposing that the facts in relation to the history of this unfortunate youth would be highly interesting to many of your readers, I have taken the trouble to make the following extract from Spurzheim's Phrenology. James Mitchell was born in Scotland on the 11th of November, 1795, deaf and blind. Whether either his deafness or blindness were perfect is a matter of some uncertainty. The evidences of the sensation of sound were in a high degree vague and unsatisfactory; though he gave more convincing proof of partial vision. He could always distinguish day from night. In his youth, he used to amuse himself in regarding the sun through the crevices of the door, and in kindling the fire. At the age of twelve years, the tympanum of his ears was perforated; the one by Sir Astley Cooper, the other by Mr. Saunders, but without any benefit. In his 14th year, Mr. Wardrope performed the operation for cataract on the right eye, after which he recognised more easily the presence of exterior objects, but he never made use of his sight to acquaint himself with the quality of bodies. Before and after this epoch, red, white and yellow particularly attracted his attention. The senses of relation with him were always those of smell and feeling. Latterly he recurred less frequently to smell than formerly. His desire to become acquainted with exterior objects was always very great. He examined every thing that he encountered. All his actions indicated reflection. One day the shoemaker brought him a pair of shoes which were too small for him; his mother put them into a neighboring closet, and locked the door; a few minutes afterwards Mitchell demanded the key of his mother, by pointing towards the closet, and indicating with his hand the action of unlocking the door. His mother gratified him; he opened it, took down the shoes, brought and placed them at the feet of a young boy who used to accompany him in his excursions, and whom they just suited. In his infancy he smelt of every one he approached. Their odour determined his affection or aversion, in the same manner as persons endowed with sight are attracted or repulsed by beauty or ugliness; he always recognised his own clothes by their odour, and constantly refused to wear those belonging to another. Bodily exercises, such as rolling down a small hill, turning topsyturvy, floating wood, or other objects on the river that passed his father's house, gathering round and smooth stones, laying them in a circle and placing himself in the middle, or building houses with pieces of turf, in which he left apertures, probably to imitate windows, were always to him a source of amusement. After the operation upon his right eye he could better distinguish objects; he became more hardy in his excursions, and went alone the distance of 12 Scottish miles, from Navin to Fort George. He passed the greater part of his time in the field and upon the road, but returned regularly for his meals; his countenance was very expressive, and generally his natural language was not that of an idiot, but of an intelligent being.—When he was hungry he carried his hand to his mouth, and then pointed towards the cupboard where the provisions were kept; when he wished to lie down he inclined his head on one side upon his hand, as if he wished to lay it upon the pillow. To indicate particular mechanical employments he would imitate the gestures peculiar to each—thus a shoemaker was distinguished by extending his arms, as in the act of drawing the thread, the tailor by sewing. He was fond of riding; he designated that exercise by joining his hands together and placing them under his feet, without doubt to imitate a stirrup. He made, as every body else does, the natural signs of yes and *no*, with the head; he had an aversion to being kissed on the face, and if his sister sometimes did it in play, he wiped and rubbed his face with a discontented air. It is remarkable that almost all the signs that he invented were calculated for the sight of others. He appeared sensible of his inferiority in relation to this sense; he easily recollected the signification of signs which had previously been taught. To make him comprehend the number of the days, they bent his head as a sign that he ought to go to bed so many times before the event would happen.—Contentment was communicated to him by patting on the shoulder or arm; and discontent by a quick smart blow. He was sensible to the caresses and to the satisfaction of his parents. He appeared fond of children; and often folded them in his arms. He was naturally of a good disposition, and offended no one; nevertheless his humor was not always equal. Sometimes he liked to frolic; and on such occasions laughed most boisterously. One of his favorite amusements was to shut some one in a chamber or the stable; but if he was teazed much or too long a time, he grew angry, and uttered most disagreeable cries. In general he appeared contented with his situation. He possessed natural courage; but always acted with prudence.

When he was quite young he wished every day to extend his walks farther than he had done the day previous. Once he found in his route a narrow wooden bridge which crossed the river near his father's house; he immediately placed himself on his hands and knees for the purpose of creeping over it. His father, to intimidate him, sent a man to push him into the water at a place where there was no danger, and immediately to withdraw him. This lesson produced the desired effect, and he never passed there again. Some years afterwards he still recollected this punishment, and being displeased with his little companion whilst playing in a boat attached to the shore, he caught him, plunged him into the water, and then withdrew him. He was afraid of fire, water, and cutting instruments. Dead animals never appeared to make a disagreeable impression upon him; he even found in them an object of amusement; but when he touched, for the first time, a dead man (it was his father,) he drew back with precipitation and alarm. He afterwards touched other dead persons, without manifesting a like emotion. He knew that the dead were interred, and his sign to indicate it was slowly to lower his hand towards the earth.

He had fear of death, and knowing that persons usually died in bed, he could not be prevailed upon to lie down when he was sick; and having remarked that the dead were covered with white cloths, he was alarmed when sick if a white cloth was heated. The death of his father afforded an opportunity for observing his attachment to his parents. When the coffin, which enclosed the remains of his father, was exposed before the door, previous to interment, James left the house with precipitation, snuffing the air around him, probably to direct his steps. He approached the coffin, throw himself upon it, clasped it in his arms, at the same time expressing by his countenance the greatest unhappiness and chagrin.—When they were about to remove the coffin he threw himself upon it again, retained it, and they were finally obliged to tear him from it by force. Afterwards, his mother being indisposed, he shed tears. Whenever a member of the family was absent he manifested uneasiness. During a short time he had a sore foot, which he supported upon a stool; a year afterwards, observing that the boy who ordinarily accompanied him, did not leave his chair, he felt of his legs, and finding one of them bandaged, he went to the granary and sought the stool, to place the foot of his friend upon it. In 1814 he was attacked by acute rheumatism. He was particularly fond of his elder sister, and preferred her to any other person. An aunt to whom he was also much attached, came to see them. During this time, his sister was sick, and obliged to keep her bed. Mitchell was evidently uneasy, and wished to know what had become of his sister, and signed to be conducted to her chamber, because his own sufferings would not allow him to walk unsupported. Having found his sister in bed, he testified his pleasure by squeezing her hand. Having descended to his own room, he no longer desired his aunt to remain near him, but continually made signs that she should go up stairs, wishing, without doubt, thus to express his desire that she should take care of his sister. It was difficult to determine if he experienced any religious sentiments. He accompanied his parents to church, and was accustomed to kneel during family prayers. He behaved decently on such occasions; but it was difficult to determine whether it was from habit or devotion. He knew that during the time they kneeled, his father had a book (the Bible) before him. Three months after the death of his father, an ecclesiastic, who during the life of his father had joined in the family exercises, happened to be in the house. Mitchell brought him his father's Bible, and made a sign for all the family to kneel. It is certain that he understood right from wrong. He was grieved every time he had offended his sister or mother, and caressed them to regain their affections. His sentiment of self-love or personal dignity is evident, because he would not take his meals among the servants in the kitchen, but would always have them in the chamber, in presence of the family; nevertheless, if he entered before the hour of dinner, he would often demand something to eat from the cook. His desire of approbation was very marked; he loved to be caressed; he gave a preference to well-dressed persons; and if he had new clothes, he never was willing again to wear the old. He often destroyed or threw into the river his old clothes and shoes, to prevent his parents from compelling him to wear them. Sometimes, in a great rage, he even tore his garments to pieces. It was wished to instruct him in basket-making, but a sedentary life displeased him, and becoming tired of the employment, he threw the materials into the fire. A neighbor learnt him to smoke, and he acquired a very strong disposition for the pipe. Each time he emptied his pipe he broke it; to prevent a recurrence of such a catastrophe, a stronger pipe was procured him, but he refused to use it a second time. Afterwards he was put on an allowance of four pipes full of tobacco, and two new pipes, daily; so that each pipe served him twice,—after which it was broken. This enjoyment sometimes excited his cunning. One day his sister signed to him to go and buy two pipes: on his return he presented her with only one; she signified to him that he ought to have brought two. At first he appeared not to understand her: but when his sister pushed him from her, as a sign to go after the other, he drew it from his pocket, laughing immoderately.

Many persons of the village of Navin, knowing his decided taste for tobacco, frequently gave him some: on his return to the house he never showed it before having received his daily allowance. I shall finish what I have to relate concerning this singular being, by mentioning his idea of property. He once met upon the road, a man mounted upon a horse which had been bought from his mother some weeks previous. Mitchell, according to his custom, touched the horse, appeared instantly to recognize it, and signed to the rider to dismount. He, for the purpose of discovering Mitchell's intention, obeyed, and was surprised to find that he conducted the horse to his mother's stable, took off the saddle and bridle, fed him with oats, and retired, locking the door and putting the key into his pocket. It seems almost impossible to have a clearer proof of innate disposition. This young man, deprived of the two principal senses of relation, without any education, not understanding the artificial signs either for hearing or sight, nevertheless manifested the affective and intellectual faculties in a high degree, whilst many who enjoy all the exterior senses in perfection, are very limited in their mental manifestations, or are even idiots.—*Spurzheim's Phrenology.*

*This appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 23d ultimo. *Ed. Gaz.*

THE HERCULANEUM MSS.

From the development of the first MS. in 1752, to 1800, not more than seventeen manuscripts had been unrolled, and only one published; so difficult, tedious, and expensive was the process. Under these various difficulties, the work was suspended, when the Prince of Wales proposed to the Neapolitan government to defray the expense of unrolling, deciphering, and transcribing the MSS. In the course of four years, two hundred copies were unrolled, transcribed, and fac similied by Neapolitan artists, under the inspection of an English superintendent: when the work was again suspended at the re-occupation of Naples by the French.—Eighty-four of the fac similies were transmitted to England in 1801, and in 1810 were consigned by the Prince Regent to the University of Oxford.—Of these fac similies seven treatises have been published at the University Press, from lithographic engravings, in a manner worthy both of the munificent benefactor and of the University. Of these published treatises, five are by Philodemus, on moral subjects as well as on rhetoric and poetry. Of the others, one is by Demetrius on poetry; and the other, by an anonymous writer, on anger.—His majesty had the satisfaction of seeing the object of his literary mission thus far executed, by the publication of these splendid volumes from the Clarendon press in 1824-25, the merits of which publication cannot be better expressed than in the language of a foreign critique:—"Qua in re cum ipsius Academiæ Oxoniensis munificentiam admiramur, quæ (ut selet a sordida parsimonia remotissima esse) in his etiam voluminibus exprimendis splendidissimo cultu rei dignitati consuluit, tum artificis laudamus diligentiam plane admirabilem, qua factum est, ut plenissime de his vetustis reliquiis judicare possimus."*

The injuries which these treatises have suffered in unrolling them have unavoidably been great, by the laceration and destruction of words and sentences; yet with all their difficulties they present enough that is legible and intelligible to interest a learned reader, by the citation of such names as Alcæus, Sappho, Sophron, Epicarmus, Empedocles, Chrysippus, Metrodorus, and the like, and by fragments of poets whose works are now lost; and by the light which their peculiarities of diction and manuscription throw on many points of philology and palæography. The impatient expectation so long and earnestly expressed by many learned men for the production of these curious relics of antiquity, thus splendidly delivered to the public, could not fail to be gratified by the continuance of a work so honorable to the Clarendon press and to the memory of George the Fourth.

The discovery of a library that had been buried two thousand years, is too rare an occurrence to encourage the search for such hidden treasures with much hope of success, even in a land of volcanoes. But Greek writings of much greater antiquity than any contained in the library of the Pisos, have been discovered in the works of comparatively modern writers, and in MSS. comparatively modern. Of these, one of the most remarkable is a copy of the Lacedæmonian decrees against Timotheus for corrupting and effeminating the ancient music by his additional strings to the lyre. This decree, written in the ancient Spartan dialect, was passed about four hundred years before the Christian era, but it is not found in any Greek writer, nor is extant in any Latin writer before the sixth century. The Hymn to Ceres is also a remarkable instance of a work of very remote antiquity, authenticated by unquestionable evidence of the second century, and yet now found only in a single MS., and *that* not older than the fourteenth century, preserved in the Imperial Library at Moscow.

The preservation of a Greek decree, by a Latin writer of the sixth century—one thousand years posterior to the decree—and the discovery of the Hymn to Ceres, in a MS. of the fourteenth century, the only MS. copy of it known to be extant, bear a near resemblance to the history of a celebrated passage of Scripture, which is preserved in the Latin version, and in the writings of the Latin fathers of the first six centuries, but is found in no Greek MS. now extant, older than the thirteenth, fourteenth, or fifteenth centuries. The *editio princeps* of the New Testament contains the passage; and all principes editiones being printed from MSS. are entitled to all the credit and weight of MS. authority. The conductors of that edition affirm, in their preface, that in preparing their text they had the use of Vatican MSS. But the passage not having been found in any of the Vatican MSS. which had been collated since the publication of the Complutensian edition, *its* existence in *any* Vatican MS. has been for many years constantly denied—the supposition of the existence of such a MS. treated with ridicule and contempt—and the Complutensian editors, consequently, charged with fabrication, forgery, and falsehood. This reproach has at length been done away, by the recent discovery of the Codex Octobonianus, 298, in that library, which contains the passage, and it is an important consequence of this discovery, that it authenticates *ad literam* the text of the *princeps editio.*

* Bibliotheca Critica Nova, Lugdun. Bat. 1825, vol. i. p. 268.

A RUNAWAY COUPLE.

On Wednesday evening, about 11 o'clock, a young man was stopped in the street by one of the watchmen, under the following singular circumstances. The watch had observed him pacing up and down the street, for nearly an hour, in the greatest agitation, examining every door, as if endeavoring to find an entrance; and although he was well dressed, he at last accosted him, and inquired the reason of his curious behavior. A train of curious circumstances was unfolded by this inquiry, such as seldom occur in the annals of a police office. It appeared that the young man, who gave his name as Warren, was a native of Montgomery county, somewhere in the neighborhood of Pottsgrove, and that he had come to the city the previous morning, bringing with him a female, to whom he was to have been married at 8 o'clock that evening. The match was one of those delightful little affairs called "runaways," and so far, seemed to have been attended with a full share of the difficulties which give so charming a zest to stolen bridals, and furnish food for the gossips to dwell upon.

Both the bride and the groom were total strangers in Philadelphia, and had fled hither as the surest refuge from the pursuit of friends and relatives, whom, it was shrewdly suspected, were anxious to have a slice of the good things common on such occasions. By dint of great labor and vexation, they succeeded in finding the residence of a friend of the bride's, where, according to previous agreement, they were both to put up till next evening, when they were to wait upon his honor the Mayor, by whom the happy *knot* was to be tied.—It happened, unfortunately, that his friend's house was filled by other country cousins, who had arrived only the day before. He was accordingly shown to a respectable tavern a few squares off, in which he thought it prudent to conceal himself, fearful of a surprise from the friends of the lady; nor did he once venture forth to visit his beloved during the whole of this agonizing interval of suspense. The happy hour at length arrived, and he sallied forth to join his fair one, dressed in the extreme of fashion; but, to his utter consternation, he was unable to find the house in which she lodged!

From the hour of seven he had been unceasingly occupied in searching every street, in hopes of finding the place, and as he did not even know, or had forgotten the name of his fair one's friend, his task may be readily imagined to have been a hopeless one. He wandered up and down the streets, half frantic with vexation and confusion, until his unusually close inspection of the houses excited suspicion as to the honesty of his intentions.—When accosted by the watchman, he was covered with a foam of perspiration, and seemed ready to sink down from mere exhaustion, the effect of four hours constant excitement. After relating to the officer these particulars, he was conducted to the tavern, whence he had sallied out in the early part of the evening, and there learned from the landlord that several unknown persons had been there making the most eager inquiries after him, stating that one had left a message that "Miss ——" (his intended) was sick with apprehension at his mysterious absence. As none of them had left their names, poor Warren's inquiries as to where they resided were productive of no good, and in a state of extreme vexation and alarm, he was fain obliged to go to a solitary bed, there to dream away the troubles which nothing but an unpardonable stupidity had brought upon him and his intended. So late as Saturday night last, he had not been able to find her, and the chances of their soon meeting were not very promising. This case shows, in a striking point of view, the necessity of strangers in a large city being particular as to names and numbers, and all love sick swains the folly of bringing their sweethearts to Philadelphia to be married by his honor the Mayor, when a traveling Justice of the Peace is quite equal to the *job*, and can be found in any public road in Pennsylvania, so abundantly have they grown of late. —*Philada. Saturday Bulletin.*

A Newspaper.—Who would be without a newspaper in these stirring times? From what other source than that of the daily or weekly press can an individual or family expect to gain a timely notice of those events which plunge thousands in mourning, or drive other thousands mad with joy? The plea of not being able to pay for a newspaper is not worthy of credit in this happy country. All who have the hands to labor and the heart to read may have a paper daily or weekly brought to their doors, and find the ready money at hand, or soon coming to pay for it, and be incalculably gainers by the contract. To live in this brief world, to hear its din, sometimes in low murmurs, and then in deafening thunders, break in upon our solitude, and have no means at hand to satisfy ourselves of the cause, is a mode of miserable existence unworthy of man. What—bring up a family of young republicans, any one of whom, if life is spared, may be eligible to the Presidency of the United States, in ignorance of the tremendous conflict of opinion and steel now raging in the earth on the subject of human rights! This must not be done; in the light of the 19th century it were a better deed for the Crusader, who went away in youth, and came back with gray hairs, to bring the first news of his deeds and the fate of innumerable warriors who went with him.—*Badger's Messenger.*

Poisoning the Sick at Jaffay.—"I must here say a few words on an odious imputation made long since against Gen. Bonaparte: I mean the pretended poisoning of the soldiers sick of the plague.—It is so contrary to truth that Gen. Bonaparte proposed to poison the unfortunate men, that M. Larry, first surgeon to the army, never ceased to pronounce it an atrocious calumny; and he several times, in the last fifteen years, pressed M. Desgennettes to declare publicly with him the fact through the medium of the press. The latter, having been ill used by the king's government, recoiled probably at the thought of a declaration which might make his situation still more painful. It is, besides, impossible to name any person to whom the proposal should have been made. Finally, the calumny was spread by the English while they were in Egypt, and propagated by a writing of Sir Robert Willson, who was then extremely young, and who in maturer age has openly declared that he had been mistaken."—*Lavalette's Memoirs.*

Instance of Courage in a Physician.—"General Bonaparte felt convinced that fever was really the plague; the physician-in-chief, Desgennettes, alleged, on the contrary, that it was nothing more than a common fever. His opinions and arguments served to tranquilise the soldiers; but they had one bad effect,—that of disposing them to neglect the caution necessary in all contageous diseases. He wished, however, to add practical demonstration to his arguments by inoculating himself with the plague. In the middle of the hospital, and in the presence of all the sick, he plunged a lancet into the bubo of one of the patients, and pricked himself with it in his left side. This act, which was the more courageous, as he afterwards acknowledged that the disease had really all the characteristics of the plague, excited the admiration of the whole army, and insured to the physician lasting glory with posterity."—*Lavalette's Memoirs.*

A Mourner.—The Courier des Etats Unis relates a story of a person, who, being in indigent circumstances at Paris, was attacked with a chronic complaint, and was advised by his physician to take moderate exercise daily, such for instance as riding in a carriage. He was further told if he neglected to employ such means for his recovery, his case was hopeless. The poor fellow was in despair; he could hardly furnish himself with the ordinary necessaries of life, and how could he afford the luxury of a carriage.

One day as he was walking with slow and hesitating steps through the public streets, he perceived a suite of mourning coaches standing before the door of a church; the burial services were concluded, and the mourners were leaving the church.—He was dressed in black, and his countenance was wan and dejected. Deceived by these appearances, an attendant very politely opened the door of the carriage, let down the steps, and invited him to enter. He did not require a second bidding; and as the coach slowly rolled onwards towards the cemetery in the suburbs of Paris, he felt new life and vigor in every limb; the effect of a powerful imagination, or of the doctor's prescription.

When he returned to his home in the evening, after a pleasant ride, he reflected on the singular event of the day, and having a suit of solemn black, he resolved to attend as a mourner, the funeral of at least one rich man every day. He pursued his scheme successfully for six months, and completely established his health.

Sudden effort of memory.—"The first billow nearly submerged us. One more effort was necessary; and while the sailors, pale as death, continued rowing with vigor, one of my traveling companions, an officer in the guides, fell on his knees and began the Lord's Prayer, of which he did not omit a single word. When the danger was over, his courage returned, and, ashamed of an act he could not himself comprehend, he whispered to me: 'I am now thirty-eight years old, and from my sixth year I never said a prayer in my life. I cannot conceive how I recollected that one; and I declare that at the present moment I should not be able to repeat a single word of it.'"—*Lavalette's Memoirs.*

LAW DECISION.

Important to Constables, Justices of the Peace, &c.

DAVID BOYD, vs. DAVID WENTLING. } In the Court of Common Pleas, City and County of Philadelphia.—This action, which was tried November first, was instituted under the following circumstances:

The plaintiff, Boyd, had entered an action against a certain defendant, (name not recollected,) before Tiberius Jefferson Bryant, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of the County; the cause proceeded to trial—judgment was entered for the plaintiff for the amount of his demands—and an execution issued and directed to Wentling, the present defendant, who is a Constable; within the time specified by law, Wentling made a return to the Justice, to the following effect:—"*That the defendant had been discharged under the Insolvent Law.*"

The present suit was brought to recover of Wentling the amount of the original judgment, interest, and costs, on the ground that it was insufficient in law, and that it was a false return, the original defendant never having been discharged under the insolvent law.

The question arises under the 12th section of the act of assembly, passed the 20th of March, 1810, commonly called the 'Hundred Dollar Act.' *Purdon's Digest, page* 499.

The language of the act is as follows—"On the delivery of an execution to any constable, an account shall be stated in the docket of the justice, and also on the back of the execution, of the debt, interest, and costs; from which the said constable shall not be discharged, but by producing to the justice, on or before the return day of the execution, the receipt of the plaintiff, *or such other return as may be sufficient in law;* and in case of a false return, or in case he does not produce the plaintiff's receipt on the return day, or make such other return as may be deemed sufficient by the justice, he shall issue a summons, &c." The remainder of the section points out the *manner* of proceeding against the constable.

On the part of the plaintiff it was alleged that the return of the defendant was *not "such a return as was sufficient in law,"* and that the return, in point of fact, was untrue.

The defendant's counsel contended that the return was *prima facie* correct, and must be presumed to be true until disproved, as in case of a sheriff's return.

King, president, charged the jury that the return was not sufficient in law, that the constable had no right to take upon himself to decide whether a defendant against whom he has an execution was discharged under the insolvent law; it is his duty to arrest, and the party may obtain relief in the regular way.

The Jury was instructed that the law was clearly in favor of the plaintiff, and a verdict was accordingly rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

Graham for Plaintiff—Doran for Defendant.—*Enquirer.*

STATE TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

City Commissioners' Office, Oct. 26, 1831.

For the information of the public, the County Commissioners deem it proper to publish the following extract from the act of assembly, passed last session, for assessing a State Tax on Personal Property, together with the opinion of Counsel on the construction of said act, for the government of those interested, and Assessors now about to make the triennial assessment.

EXTRACT.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That all personal estate and property within this Commonwealth, hereinafter described, owned or possessed by any person whatever, that is to say: all ground rents, moneys at interest, and all debts due from solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, except bank notes, penal or single bill, bond, judgment, mortgage, and stocks in corporations, (wherein shares have been subscribed in money,) and on which any dividend or profit is received by the holder thereof, and public stocks, except the stocks issued by this commonwealth, and all pleasure carriages kept for use, shall be subject to a yearly tax of one mill upon every dollar of the value thereof.

"SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, &c. That the Assessors and Assistant Assessors shall proceed to ascertain the amount, and description, and value, of the said personal property, taxable as aforesaid, from the owner thereof, or in case of his neglect or refusal to furnish the Assessors with a full statement or account of said property, its amount, description or value, it shall be the duty of the said Assessors, from every information within their knowledge and power, to be inquired for and obtained by them, to proceed to make out a full statement of such property; and upon failure to obtain a special description thereof, shall return the aggregate amount thereof, as nearly as they can ascertain the same.

"SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, &c. That all personal estate liable to taxation, the value of which shall not have been specified by the affidavit of the person, as hereinafter authorized, shall be estimated by the Assessors at its full value, as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor.

"SECT. 5. And be it further enacted, &c. That if any person whose personal estate is liable to taxation, shall at any time before the Assessors shall have completed their assessments, make affidavit that the value of the personal estate owned by him, made taxable as aforesaid, does not exceed a certain sum, to be specified in the affidavit, it shall be the duty of the Assessors to value such personal estate at the sum specified in the affidavit, and no more."

Our opinion having been requested by the County Commissioners, on certain questions arising under the act of assembly of the 25th of March last, assessing a tax on personal property within this Commonwealth, we have carefully examined the act, and concur in the annexed answers to the queries proposed.

1. Under the first part of the section which provides, "that all personal estate and property within this Commonwealth hereinafter described, owned or possessed by any person whatever, that is to say," &c., is a person who, resides in Pennsylvania, but owns the description of property mentioned in the act, due or payable to him by persons out of the state, comprehended within the act?

Answer. We are of opinion, that the general rule of law must be applied, that personal property follows the person of the owner. Therefore, a person living here is taxable for property owned by him, though due or payable by persons in other states, and on the other hand, if the owner is resident out of the state, the same is not taxable, tho' payable by persons here.

2. What kind of property is embraced by the words, "all ground rents, moneys at interest, and all debts due from solvent debtors, whether by promissory notes (except bank notes,) penal or single bill, bond, judgment, mortgage, and stock in corporations, wherein shares have been subscribed in money, and on which any dividend or profit is received by the holders thereof, and public stocks, except the stocks issued by this Commonwealth, and all pleasure carriages kept for use?"

Answer. Ground Rents are to be assessed and charged in the usual way. "Moneys at interest" embraces all cases of money placed out at interest, or on which interest is payable by the agreement of the parties, whatever be the mode of security, whether note, bill, bond, judgment, mortgage, parol or otherwise. "All debts due from solvent debtors, whether by promissory note," &c. comprehend, we think, only debts actually due and payable, not those which are not become due, though the latter, if interest be stipulated, may fall within the former class of moneys at interest.—This is the legal interpretation of the words; and we see no reason for departing from it. On the contrary, any other interpretation would lead to great embarrassments.

3. Do the terms, "any person whatever," comprehend corporations, executors, guardians, trustees, &c. We are of opin

Extract of a letter from Hezekiah Niles, one of the Secretaries of the late Tariff Convention, dated Philadelphia, November 5th, 1831:—

The convention adjourned *sine die* at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday last—but various circumstances will prevent my return home until after you will have been compelled to put this week's number of the REGISTER to press. The occupation of my time has been so close, that I have not had the power to present even a slight sketch of our proceedings for the information of my readers. It may be generally observed, that about four hundred and fifty persons never before, perhaps, assembled in a more united and better spirit to support a cause of vital interest, (as we believe that it is,) to all the American people,—or separated, after a week's severe attention to business, with greater satisfaction to themselves—mutually pleased with one another. The *moral effect* of such an extensive association of intellect and respectability must needs be powerful.

The *facts* that will be presented to the public, in consequence of this convention, cannot fail to *astonish* those who have made the highest calculations on the progress and extent of the American System. Sanguine as I have long been, and extravagant as many have thought me,—my expectations were far short of the realities about to be distinctly made known, through the permanent committee, founded on the reports of the very important and numerous committees of the convention, and other sources of authentic information,—for means have been, or will be, adopted, to collect a body of statistical facts immensely important to the people, and absolutely necessary to a discreet national legislation.

The address to the people of the United States was presented on Monday, by Mr. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, and the reading of it by him occupied nearly two hours. The hall was filled to overflowing—and yet the most profound attention was given during that long period, except when the reader was interrupted by the spontaneous cheers of the audience. Twenty thousand copies of this address were ordered to be printed at Baltimore, under the supervision of Mr. Kennedy.

This splendid and masterly production, I understand to be the joint work of Mr. Ingersoll, of Pa., Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, and Mr. Dutton, of Massachusetts; and many good judges regard it as the ablest paper ever presented on a like occasion. Without any direct reference to the address of the "Free Trade Convention," it tears its *arguments* into tatters, and scatters them to the winds of the heavens; and, while it is generally beautiful, and often sublime, there is a plain *practicability* about it that will carry its matter to the *home* and *heart* of every friend of the free industry of the American nation; and I must think will bring many to a pause whose opinions seem to have been exclusively regulated by mistaken notions concerning slave labor. Some of these will believe that the "American System" as fully embraces their interest as that of any other class of persons in this community. As the address originated at New York, it is ordered that it shall be first *published* in that city, though to be *printed* in Baltimore. It will probably be laid before the public about the middle of next week.

I have not an opportunity to say much more.—As the time of adjournment approached, the feelings of the members of the convention seemed to be greatly excited—and many new friendships formed, were promised a lasting duration. No small degree of gravity prevailed—but it was generous and kind, built upon the universal belief that a great public good would result from the proceedings just about to be concluded. Then came the brief, but appropriate and excellent address of the president, to whom the thanks of the convention had been voted, and we were dismissed with a most feeling and eloquent appeal to the AUTHOR ON ALL GOOD, by the Rev. Mr. Schroeder, formerly of Baltimore, all which will appear in the journals.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 26.

CENTRAL COURSE—1ST DAY'S RACE.

Five horses started yesterday for the purse of three hundred dollars, two mile heats, viz:—Mr. Craig's Virginia Taylor; Mr. Steven's Celeste; Mr. Seldon's Malinda; Mr. Parker's Bachelor; and Dr. Minge's Gen. Brooke. The first heat was won by Malinda. In the second heat, Virginia Taylor came out ahead. The third heat was contested by Virginia Taylor and Bachelor only, the other three horses having been withdrawn; it was also won by Virginia Taylor.

RESULT OF FIRST DAY.

	1st h't	2d h't.	3d h't
Mr. Craig's b.f. Virginia Taylor,	4	1	1
Mr. Parker's b. g. Bachelor,	5	3	2
Mr. Seldon's ch. f. Malinda,	1	2	qr.
Mr. Steven's ch. f. Celeste,	1	dis.	
Dr. Minge's br. c. Gen. Brooke,	3	dis.	

Time, 1st heat, 3m. 56s.—2d heat, 3m. 51s.—3d heat, 3m. 59s.—purse taken by Mr. Craig.

The first day went off with universal satisfaction. The utmost order prevailed, not a single attempt was made wilfully to violate the rules of the Club, and not a single occurrence transpired to offend the most fastidious. The decorum which prevailed throughout was highly creditable alike to the city and the Club. Not less than 200 gentlemen dined at the Club House, in a spirit well calculated to suggest the toast that "on the Central Course all sectional feelings must be lost."

SECOND DAY'S RACE.

We learn that about ten thousand people were present on the Course yesterday, to witness the great race for the Post Sweep Stakes of $4,000, four mile heats. Six horses started in the first heat, viz:—Mr. Craig's Virginia Taylor; Col. Wynn's James Cropper; Dr. Minge's Eliza Reilly; Mr. Steven's Black Maria; Gen. Irvine's Busiris; and Col. White's Collier. The heat was won by Virginia Taylor, the horses coming out in the order stated below. When the signal for the second heat was given, but five horses appeared, Eliza Reilly having been withdrawn; this heat was won by Black Maria, and Busiris was distanced. For the third heat there remained therefore but four horses to contend; in this heat Black Maria (Mr. Steven's N. York mare) was again the winner, and of course took the purse. In this heat, James Cropper was distanced.

	1st heat.	2d heat.	3d heat.
Black Maria,	5	1	1
Virginia Taylor,	1	2	3
Eliza Reilly,	2	dr.	
Collier,	3	3	2
James Cropper,	4	4	dis.
Busiris,	6	dis.	

Time 1st heat, 8m. 3s.—2d heat, 8m. 14s.—3d heat, 8m. 3s.

MATCH RACE FOR $1,000.

After the above race, a Match Race, two mile heats, for $1,000, took place between Mr. Steven's filly *Screamer*, and Mr. Moody's filly *Trifle*—both three years old. The heats were very closely contested, the horses being well matched. They were both won by Trifle, the Virginia horse.

	1st heat.	2d heat.
Trifle,	1	1
Screamer,	2	1

Time, 1st heat, 3m. 54s.—2d heat, 3m. 58s.

THIRD DAY'S RACE.

All agreed that nothing could be more interesting—each ring successively took the lead, keeping their friends vibrating with hope and fear, and leaving it doubtful to the last moment which would bear off the palm of victory. The result was as follows:

	1st h.	2d h.	3d h.
W. R. Johnson's Annette,	3	1	1
J. C. Stevens' O'Kelly,	5	2	2
Dr. Minge's Eliza Reilly,	2	5	3
Col. White's Restless,	1	4	4
J. M. Selden's Sparrowhawk,	4	3	5

Time, 1st heat, 6m. 2s.; 2d heat, 5m. 54s.; 3d heat, 5m. 59s.

SATURDAY'S RACE.

The purse of $700, four mile heats, was won on Saturday by the Virginia horse Trifle, who came out ahead in two successive heats. The first heat was run in 8 minutes, and the second in 7 minutes and 55 seconds. Among the competitors for the purse, was Black Maria, who won the Post stake on Wednesday.

The trotting Match was won by Top Gallant, who gained the first and third heats. The second heat was won by Terror.

From the Philadelphia Merchants' Coffee House Books.—By the Thomas Scattergood, arrived at that Port from Hamburgh.

Extract from the Prussian State Gazette of the 18th September. WARSAW, Sept. 13, 1831.

On the 7th of this month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the battle before Warsaw began afresh; during the same, General Berg arrived in the city. A convention was signed in the evening, whereupon the Polish army immediately began their retreat to Praga, and on the following day marched from Praga to Modlin, after they were entirely collected.

On the 8th the Municipal Council of the city issued the following Proclamation. "As the Russian troops will this day enter the residence, by an arrangement which the authorities have concluded, the municipal council considers it to be its duty to relieve the citizens from all anxiety in respect to the safety of their persons and property, but on the other hand, it is confidently expected that all inhabitants will observe a proper tranquillity.

(Signed) OZENSKI, *President*."

At half past 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning, at the Jerusalem Barrier, the President of the city of Warsaw, surrounded by a deputation of the Municipal Council, offered bread and salt to his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Michael. It pleased his Highness graciously to address this deputation with words of peace, and he rode into the city at the head of the guards, surrounded by a brilliant staff. In Saxon Square, the Grand Duke, addressing the people, said—"Should any of the inhabitants of the residence have any requests to make, they will please address themselves directly to me." His Imperial Highness resides in the Royal Palace.

Field Marshal Count Paskewitsch arrived in the evening of the same day, and passed the night at the Belvidere.

The troops which entered the city on the 8th, consist of the Imperial Foot and Horse Guards, viz: the Probaskens Ros, Moscow, Jager and Cossack regiments. At the same time the regiments of the Lithuanian and Volleymash foot guards, and the Grodno regiment of hussars, which were formerly stationed in Warsaw, returned, but the Poctlian regiment of cuirassiers, and Lithuanian regiment of ulans, entered the district of Kalich.—Prega was occupied the same day by the Imperial troops.

Two days since, a great number of Russian troops of various regiments passed through Warsaw, the music of many regiments playing favorite airs.

The Warsaw Courier, of yesterday, says that a cessation of hostilities will continue for a fortnight, until the decision of his Majesty can be had from St. Petersburgh.

After the Polish army had left Praga, they spent the first night (the 9th) at Tablonwa, on the Modlin road. On Saturday, the 10th, Count Zamviski came into Warsaw, as a deputy from the Polish army. This army is at present at Modlin, and is commanded by General Ribinski.

Yesterday, the Polish General Dziekaski arrived here from the army at Modlin, and returned immediately back.

It is said that General Romarino has gone to Zamose with part of his corps.

General Cassimer Malachowski has resigned the command of the Polish army, but still remains with them.

The report that disturbances had occurred day before yesterday at Modlin and the neighborhood, is not confirmed. Many citizens who left Warsaw with the army, are now at Zegrs. Report says that Field Marshal Count Paskewitsch will take up his residence in the Royal Palace.

General Kennenkumpf arrived day before yesterday as a courier from St. Petersburgh, and Colonel Malastwow, from Lowies.

The Counsellor of State, Engel, commissioned to organize a Provisional Government in Poland, is expected to-day in Warsaw, and it is said will reside in the Bruhl Palace.

The General Director of the Post Office, and the Police of the Kingdom of Poland, Counsellor of State, Suminski, is soon expected.

Count Andrew Zamviski arrived here on the 10th, from Vienna, by the way of Thorn, provided with a passport from the Russian Ambassador, Count Tastischtschow.

General Krukiwicki is still in Warsaw. There is no positive information as to the present residence of General Skrzynecki; the probability is, that he is in Gallicia, in the neighborhood of Cracow.

The President, J. Laszcinski, has published the following:

"In conformity to the Convention, the municipal authority of Warsaw informs the inhabitants of the city, that the Cavalry General, Count Wilt, has been appointed Governor of the Residence Warsaw, and that Major General Baron Korff is nominated City Commandant; to which authorities the inhabitants can apply in all urgent cases."

The Governor, Count Wilt, lives in the Stadtholder palace, and the office of General Korf is for the present in the senate house. By an order from the Governor General, Count Wilt, the National Guard, and all other persons in possession of arms, are ordered to deposit the same within forty-eight hours at the Arsenal, in the hands of the Director of Artillery, Brigade General Bontemps, under penalty of being punished by sentence of a Court Martial.

The officers of high rank, in the National Guard, were presented to the commandant of the city.—On Friday, the 9th, sixty of the Guard performed duty.

It is said that 1000 persons will be chosen from the members of the National Guard, to perform military duty in the city.

The Warsaw Courier of the 10th contains the Proclamation of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas to the Poles of 29th July, with the remark, that it is commissioned to publish the same as still in force. The same print contains the proclamation which Field Marshal Paskewitsch issued to the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Poland on the passage of the Russian army to the left bank of the Vistula. There are at this moment sixty Generals of the Russian army in Warsaw.

The Municipal Council still continue to perform their official duties.

On the night of the 10th, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the criminals imprisoned in the Inquisition House, called the Powder House, attempted to execute a plan they had formed to liberate themselves. The police guard stationed there, assisted by many citizens of the National Guard, made great exertions, in overcoming the prisoners.—Some shots were fired, which wounded 4 and killed 1 prisoner.

It is expected that in conformity to an order, that will be issued, all bank notes will continue in circulation.

The price of the hypothecques (public funds) has advanced, and are now selling again at 86⅔: for some months past no silver coin has been seen in Warsaw; much is again in circulation. Many citizens have arrived in Warsaw from the neighborhood of Leczic, Rawa, and Brzesc Keyawski.

For aweek past, the Cholera has demanded but few sacrifices—many soldiers of the Polish army, fully cured, left the hospitals on the 9th. But yesterday several persons were attacked with this disease. In all the military hospitals, the wives of the citizens and the inspectors still render the most active assistance. A great many Polish families are still at Krahau; the communication between Gallicia and Krahau will be again opened; a great number of the wounded have been at Krzeszowic during the summer.

A great part of the barricades and pallisades were destroyed on Thursday. Forty-eight houses were burned in the suburbs of Warsaw during the battle of last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Captain James G. Burns, son of Scotia's favorite bard, arrived in Edinburgh on Thursday, after an absence of twenty years in India.

Anagram.—One of the happiest anagrams in any language, is that which has been made from Pilate's question to our Savior—"*Quod est Veritas?*" —(What is truth?") Those three words make the following anagramatic sentence; *Est vir qui adest.* (The man whom you see before you.)—*Exeter News Letter.*

From the Savannah Georgian, Oct. 27.

Explosion and Death.—A most distressing occurrence took place yesterday before one o'clock, at the Powder Magazine at the extreme eastern verge of the city. The building lately contained about 140 kegs of powder, which, being deemed unsafe, was removed, during Tuesday and yesterday morning, to the magazine at Fort Wayne, with the exception of 150 to 200 lbs. damaged, which was emptied into a half rice tierce, the coopering of which, it was thought, elicited a spark, and caused the whole to explode. The concussion was felt in all parts of the town, and an immense cloud of white smoke soon explained the cause. The building (brick) was driven to pieces, and fragments thrown in every direction to the distance of two hundred yards, and we lament to say that every person within it (five in number, as yet ascertained) was instantly killed, and their bodies and limbs thrown to a great distance by this powerful agent. The end of the building was hurled against the Artillery Old Laboratory, about 15 feet distant, which crushed it, and the roof, being of wood, caught fire and burnt with the other wood work. The latter building contained nothing. The number of persons killed by this awful event is seven, five within and two without the building, as follows:

Henry W. Stoy, constable, who was aiding and superintending the removal.

Four colored coopers, two men and two boys, who were engaged putting the kegs in order.

A white child, about five years old, outside, son of Mrs. Johnson, who formerly kept a sailor's boarding house on the Bay. The mother, Mrs. J. was also outside, near the building, and is much burnt and severely bruised, but may recover.

A black boy who was playing not far distant.—He died in about an hour.

The sight after the accident was the most revolting we ever witnessed. The bodies of two and detached parts of the bodies of two more of the coopers have been found, together with another body which it is hardly possible to identify as black or white, from the effects of the fire, from whence it was drawn in the afternoon, but is supposed to be Mr. Stoy's, as the others employed in the work were before accounted for.

Capture of Nat Turner.—It is with much gratification we inform the public, that the sole contriver and leader of the late insurrection in Southampton, concerning whom such a hue and cry has been kept up for months, and so many false reports circulated—the murderer, *Nat Turner*, has at last been taken, and safely lodged in prison.

It appears that on Sunday morning last, Mr. Phipps, having his gun, and going over the lands of Mr. Francis, (one of the first victims of the hellish crew,) came to a place where a number of pines had been cut down, and perceiving a slight motion among them, cautiously approached, and when within a few yards, discovered the villain who had so long eluded pursuit, endeavoring to ensconce himself in a kind of cave, the mouth of which was concealed with brush. Mr. P. raised his gun to fire, but Nat hailed him, and offered to surrender. Mr. P. ordered him to give up his arms; Nat then threw away an old sword, which it seems was the only weapon he had. The prisoner, as his captor came up, submissively laid himself on the ground, and was then securely tied—without making the least resistance!

Mr. P. took Nat to his own house, where he kept him until Monday morning—and having apprised his neighbors of his success, a considerable party accompanied him and his prisoner to Jerusalem, where, after a brief examination, the culprit was committed to jail.

Our informant, (one of our own citizens, who happened to be in the county at the time,) awards much praise to the people of Southampton for their forbearance on the occasion. He says that not the least personal violence was offered to Nat—who seemed, indeed, one of the most miserable objects he had ever beheld—dejected, emaciated, and ragged. The poor wretch, we learn, admits all that has been alleged against him—says that he has at no time been five miles from the scene of his atrocities; and that he has frequently wished to give himself up, but could never summon sufficient resolution!

Mr. Phipps, as the sole captor of Nat, is alone entitled to the several rewards (amounting in the aggregate, as we understand, to about $1100,) offered by the Commonwealth and different gentlemen, for his apprehension: and we are told that in this instance Fortune has favored a very deserving individual—to whom, in addition to the pleasure arising from the recollection of the deed, the money derived from it will not be unacceptable.—*Petersburgh Intelligencer, Nov. 4.*

Rotary Pump.—Messrs. Hale, Crane & Co. of this city have obtained a patent for, and established a manufactory of, a new rotary pump which promises to be a decided and valuable improvement.—Two wheels are inclosed in a casing which corresponds with them in size, and which fits closely upon their sides. One of the wheels has, on its periphery, floats or wings three in number, at equal distances apart—somewhat like cogs;—the other wheel has cavities into which the cogs or floats may fall, both wheels being so placed in their casing as to revolve together, and their peripheries forming a water-joint. Through the ends or heads of the casing pass the shafts which support and turn the wheels. There are two apertures in the casing, through one of which the water is drawn up by the suction produced by the motion of the floats, as they recede from the wheel containing the cavities, and through the other the water is discharged, by the approach of the floats towards it. The pump may be put in motion by the hand, or other power. One 14 inches in diameter, with the application of the power of two men, will raise and discharge 180 gallons per minute. A pump of this size is already in successful operation at the Simsbury mines in this State; and orders for others have been received from several States in the Union.—*N. Eng. W. Review.*

[We have seen a model of this Pump, and are much pleased with the simplicity and ingenuity of the invention, and believe it will be found a valuable acquisition to the useful arts. We are informed that some of these Pumps will soon be left for sale at the Agricultural Warhouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston.]—*N. E. Farmer.*

Postage on Newspapers.—We see suggested in many of the public journals that no law could be adopted of a more serviceable and popular nature than one rescinding the postage on newspapers. It is well said in the Germantown Telegraph, when adverting to the subjects: "The government certainly can dispense, for the real interest of the people, with the paltry amount of revenue, arising from newspaper postage; which, however, at the same time, is an onerous charge on those who receive their papers by mail and a great barrier to thousands of people, who are without a newspaper, and who have no other medium of conveyance than the mail, through which to receive them should they become subscribers. The postage amounts to about one fourth the annual subscription, and it is believed that its repeal would increase the circulation of newspapers at least fifty per cent." At the last session of Congress, Col. R. M. Johnson offered a resolution on this subject, which was laid on the table, and which we hope will be called up and passed at the ensuing session. To rescind this postage would be cheapening knowledge to the people—would in effect be to place within the hands of thousands of persons who do not now subscribe to a public Journal, all the current news of the times.

In arbitrary governments, it is the policy of the rulers, to shut the light of knowledge and the convictions of truth from the minds of the subjects; but in a government constituted as ours is, the more extensive the dissemination of information, political and moral, the better for the safety of our institutions and for the character of our nation. No fouler blot, no deeper disgrace, can rest upon a people than that of ignorance; and every means should be taken in the country, to render the whole people acquainted with the current news of the day—the progress of opinions of the old world as well as of the new—and it must strike every observer, that nothing would tend more to facilitate that knowledge, than the measure to which we have adverted.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

From Sicily.—We learn by the *Francis*, from Messina, that an unsuccessful attempt to create a revolution in Sicily, was made on the night of the 1st of September, at Palermo. An organised body of two thousand conspirators had formed in the suburbs, and agreed to enter the city at a given hour in divisions of 500, at the four different gates. But by some mistake, or accidental circumstance, the instant that one of the divisions had effected an entrance the alarm bells were rung, the troops were immediately in motion, and most of the conspirators who entered were killed or made prisoners.—Their companions on hearing the alarm, did not attempt to enter the gates, but dispersed in the neighborhood. It was apprehended that further and more formidable attempts would be made to effect a change in the government—as much disquietude existed throughout the Island. We have received Palermo papers, containing an official account of this occurrence.—*New York Mer. Adv.*

Mr. Jonas Aby, of Frederick county, Va., has invented a machine for cutting out boots. It is so constructed that from one to twenty pairs may be cut at the same stroke of the knife, and the principles upon which it is based are so correct that any person, unacquainted with the business, can, with the aid of this machine, cut out a pair of boots as correctly as the most experienced workman.

As the canvass is now presented, he (President Jackson) is now opposed by three distinct parties: The supporters of Mr. Clay, the Anti-Masons, and the advocates of Mr. Calhoun. Can President Jackson be re-elected against these in any combination they may assume? or is his reliance for success upon their divisions? If the first is the reliance, it seems to me a *wild and extravagant one.* If the second, then it is an admission, that he has *sunk in public confidence*, from being preferred by an overwhelming majority, to court the preference of any lean minority, that may be sufficient to elect him. This is an unenviable position, in which, I should suppose no real friend of President Jackson would wish to see him placed.

There is a latin maxim, the English of which is, that *it is wise to learn from an enemy.* It was by a union of men most discordant, in their ulterior objects and existing opinions, that Gen. Jackson was elected President. Those, who now advocate his re-election, appear sensible that an union against him of the parties I have named prostrates him. Hence they are most industrious in using all means to prevent it. The pensioned presses are loud and boisterous, in denouncing such a concentration—sly and insidious in throwing out inducements for discord and division. All these should be disregarded. The questions to be asked are these: whether would it be more safe, or more creditable to the country, that Mr. Clay, Mr. Wirt, or Mr. Calhoun should be President? or that Amos Kendal, Wm. B. Lewis, and Francis P. Blair, should exercise that office, through the instrumentality of Gen. Jackson? These are the inquiries that thinking men should put to themselves, and they should act as their judgments and their consciences may give the answer.—*Cinc. Gazette, Oct. 27.*

Wm. Wirt.—In 1799, when politics were at the highest point of excitement, Mr. Wirt was chosen Clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates by the Jeffersonian Republicans of that state. In 1802, after the Republicans had triumphed, they elevated Mr. Wirt to the office of Chancellor of the State of Virginia. Mr. Jefferson appointed him his Counsel for the Government, upon the trial of Aaron Burr, in 1806. In 1816 Mr. Madison appointed him United States Attorney for the District of Virginia. In 1817, Mr. Monroe appointed him Attorney General of the United States, to which office he was reappointed by Mr. Adams.—*Warren Union.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1831

The editor of the Statesman thinks that he has discovered a remarkable resemblance between himself and Ivanhoe, the gallant follower of Richard the First of England. To those who have read the delightful novel of Scott, and who know the character of our neighbor, this comparison will seem singularly incongruous. Still there is one point of resemblance between the gallant knight and the reckless editor—one which our neighbor has not discovered. Both made their first appearance as *palmers.* Ivanhoe is first seen at his father's mansion, as a crusader returned from the holy land, and our neighbor attempts to *palm* himself upon his readers as a true and loyal follower of the *Cœur de Leon.* This is really the only feature of resemblance: in all other respects there is a striking dissimilarity. The knight of Sir Walter Scott gave his services only in defence of the injured or oppressed, while our modern Ivanhoe is equally ready and zealous in defence of the fugitive from justice or the candidate for popular favor.

It is not singular that an editor who is so prompt in making up his mind, and so ready to serve all parties, should think it strange that we have not enlisted ourselves under the banner of any candidate. He fancies that he has evinced great smartness when he asks, "*Who* is Mr. Craig for?" and tells us that we offer "no substitute candidate."—The fact is, that the ridiculous light in which our neighbor was recently exhibited to the world, by his reckless conduct, teaches us the propriety of acting with circumspection.

A few weeks ago, the names of Henry Clay for the Presidentship, and of William Wirt for the Vice Presidentship, were ostentatiously displayed at the head of the Statesman. Shortly afterwards Mr. Wirt was nominated for the first office, and immediately our neighbor struck his name out from his ticket, and substituted that of Daniel Webster. Another week elapsed, some intimation was received that this would not do, and—quick, *presto*, begone—not only the name of Daniel Webster, but even that of Henry Clay, is stricken from the head of the paper; and now the Statesman appears without any ticket—so that if we are slow in making up our mind, we have at least avoided such a ridiculous exhibition of rashness as our neighbor has made.

Surely, however, there is time enough till the election: it is yet twelve months until the electors are to be chosen. It is yet more than one month until the National Republican Convention meets to nominate a candidate, and certainly, if they think that time early enough to decide who shall be their candidate, it is also early enough for us to decide whom we will support. In the interim, our readers fully understand the principles which influence our conduct, and if they do not know *who* we are for, they do well know *what* we are for.—We are for the *country*, without regard to the *personal interests* of any man.

CORRECTION.—The last Statesman has the following announciation in large letters and figures:

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION,

☞ON MONDAY, 14th of DECEMBER.☜

☞"The National Republican Convention will be held in Baltimore on the second Monday in December." ☞The 14th.

Upon looking at our almanac, we find that the *second Monday* of December is the *twelfth*, and that the *second Wednesday* is the *fourteenth* day of that month. We are, however, not able to say whether the Convention is to meet on the 12th or the 14th.

On Monday last the Legislature of Kentucky met in *extraordinary session.* One of the principal inducements to this early call of the Legislature, was the election of a Senator to the Congress of the United States, in time for the ensuing session of that body. *Henry Clay* is spoken of, and considered most likely to succeed.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, by Rev. Doctor Bruce, Mr. STAFFORD YOUNG, Merchant, to Miss SUSAN DICKSON, all of this city.

NEW WORKS.

THE Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald: by Thomas Moore: in 2 vols 12mo.

A Poem delivered before the Society of United Brothers, at Brown University, on the day preceding Commencement, September 6, 1831: with other Poems. By N. P. Willis.

Anastasius: or Memoirs of a Greek. Written at the close of the 18th century. In two volumes.

Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street. Nov 11—2t

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J. SHIDLE'S
Paper Hangings Factory,

LOWER END OF PENN STREET.

THE subscriber would inform the public, generally, that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has made arrangements by which he will receive the latest patterns of Paper Hangings, and of the greatest variety; and is just now opening, at his factory, an assortment of the most splendid *French* and *Eastern* Landscape, Rainbow and Glazed WALL PAPERS, with corresponding Velvet and Imitation BORDERINGS, ever offered in this city. He has also brought with him a variety of new patterns, which were cut to order, and are now working off. He would invite the public to call and judge for themselves. ☞Orders promptly filled, with a liberal discount for cash or approved paper.

N. B.—The subscriber has also a variety of small VIEWS, taken from French and Italian scenes, suitable for fireboards. J. S.

Pittsburgh, Nov 11, 1831—w1y

☞*Auction and Commission House.*☜

JOSEPH T. DWYER & Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the above business in the stand formerly occupied by S. Seay & Co., east side public square, within a few doors of the City Hotel. In soliciting a share of public patronage, they give every assurance that their best exertions shall be given to promote the interests of those who intrust goods to their care, and by their promptness in every respect, they hope on trial to merit entire confidence. They will be at times prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

Nashville, November 11—eow3t

LOOK OUT.

ON the night of the 20th ultimo, our warehouse in Birmingham was entered by some villain or villains, and robbed of a quantity of keys, files, and a small amount of cash. From the selection made of different size keys, we are induced to believe that they are intended to be employed in opening locks for the purpose of robbing stores.—Among the files taken, were a considerable quantity of warding files, for the purpose of filing the wards in keys to suit different locks. The public will be on their guard, and look well to the securing of their houses and stores, &c. We have learned since that two stores were last week entered, one in Beaver town, the other near Beaver, and robbed of a considerable amount in cash and goods, probably by the very same villains.

J. & J. PATTERSON.

November 11, 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of the directions contained in the last will and testament of Thomas Wilson, late of the county of Allegheny, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day of December next, all that tract or parcel of Land, situate on the Monongahela river, in Elizabeth township, and adjoining lands of Samuel Wilie, John M'Connell, and others, containing about 140 acres, 70 or 80 acres cleared, of which a considerable portion is *Bottom Land.* There is a good orchard, a two story log house, a double barn, a convenient tenant house, and other buildings, on the premises. There is upwards of 30 acres of Bottom Land on this tract. The road leading from M'Keesport to Elizabethtown runs through the Land. An indisputable title will be given. *Terms, one third cash,* balance in two annual payments.

FREDERICK ROADS, Admr.
Cum testamento annexo.

Elizabeth township, Nov. 11—wts

NOTICE.—Thomas Fink having made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to the said Fink are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or either of them, on or before the first of January next, otherwise legal means must be taken to enforce payment. The terms of the assignment may be seen by calling on either of the subscribers. THOMAS SAMPLE,

Nov 11—wt1J JOHN LEECH.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 9th ult. an apprentice to the cabinet making business, named THOS. PARIS; between nineteen and twenty years of age, and about six feet high. I forbid any person or persons from employing or harboring him, at the peril of the law. WM. ALEXANDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 11—3t.

BOOKS FOR SALE!

AT LESS THAN PUBLISHING PRICES!

M'Kenzie's Five Thousand Receipts
Paine's Political Works
Wesley's Works; Cowper's Works
New Hymns
Lady of the Manor
Gil Blas; Robinson Crusoe
Toys, colored and plain
Paper and Quills
Gregory's Practice
Crabb's Synonymes
Ovid's Art of Love
Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books
Souvenir for 1831
Sets of Novels; Don Quixote
Beauties of Shakspeare
Paine's Works
Legers, Day Books, &c.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exch. buildings

☞The attention of Booksellers and Peddlers is called to the present assortment. They will be sold very cheap for cash. There are many Books too numerous to mention. Nov 8

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.

Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 23 for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,505	1,505
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
35	100	3,500
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
102	25	2,550
102	20	2,040
1479	10	14,790
11475	5	57,375
34220 tickets.		$136,880

Tickets $5 00. Halves $2 50. Quarters $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

November 8, 1831.

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30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

CONGRESS SNUFF, (coarse.)—A supply of this superior article has just been received from Philadelphia. Connoisseurs are requested to give it a trial. Also, Maccouba and Rappee Snuff, wholesale and retail.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh

November 1—w3t

SHOES! SHOES!!

PATRICK NICHOLSON,

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 72 Market Street,

HAS just received from Boston and Philadelphia, complete assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of all kinds and qualities, at the most reduced prices possible, at wholesale and retail.—From his experience in the Shoe Business, he flatters himself that his assortment is amply complete, having selected the entire stock himself: he therefore invites his old customers to renew their dealings with him—he will be thankful for all favors.

P. N. will manufacture Boots and Shoes for customers as formerly. All his work will be warranted. October 14, 1831.—3mwi.

The Steubenville Herald will please publish the above three times, and charge this office.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—w1y

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Sets; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.

October 4—2mo.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties.

A GARDENER WANTED.—☞ Inquire at this office. Nov 8—tf

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Douglass & Wolfe, lock manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th October. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Robert Douglass, who is duly authorized to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by said firm.

ROBERT DOUGLASS,
ANDREW WOLFE.

ROBERT DOUGLASS wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Steam Engine and Press Screw factory, and Machinery in general. Screws of all descriptions made to order, at the corner of Penn and Water streets. Oct 25—6

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth st's

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:
Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood:
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cognac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;
All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞ The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bees-wax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately: inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.
March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO
May 10—tf

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.
Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

WANTED,
At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,
NO. 33 MARKET STREET,

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2m

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER.
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Sept. 9 No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.
May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. JAMES BRIMNER.
May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.
June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PRESTT, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.
March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURCH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1	Pottsville	2
Camden	1	Wilksbarre	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
New York city, gen.	1	Scioto	3
Delaware	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Urbana Bk.	3
Natchez	5	Michigan	3
Louisiana	5	South Carolina	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
October 11

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.
Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. P. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.